Mr. A. B. Salem.—Other than commercial purposes.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—For the personal use of the occupier.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Suppose he wants to let that house. It cannot be his personal use.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—For non-commercial purposes. It would be much better. That will make the idea clear.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—In fact that is the recommendation of the Diwan Peishkar too.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—All the facts and speeches are there. Not a single syllable which is new. Everything is there.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, I may be permitted to add in the end "for non-commercial purposes".

Deputy President.—I suppose no-body has anything to say. The resolution before the House reads thus:—"*This Council requests the Government to delete from the Land Revenue Manual the provision to obtain the sanction from jenmies for laterite quarrying for non-commercial purposes*".

(*The resolution was put and agreed to.*)

(*The amendment of Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar was not pressed and was hence deemed withdrawn.*)

15. Inspector of Factories and Boilers.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, the resolution reads thus:—"*In view of the healthy and rapid increase in the number of Registered Factories and Boilers in the State, this Council recommends to the Government, in the interests of the Industrial progress, that the salary and status of the Inspector of Factories and Boilers and Prime-movers be raised to that of a second grade Departmental Head, and that his office be re-organised on the lines obtaining either in Travancore or in Madras, and that the Department be placed under the supervision of the Chief Engineer.*"

In British India and elsewhere, Factories and Boilers are two separate Departments, which in our State are under one and the same person. The work turned out by the Inspector in Cochin, who has to manage both, is, therefore, double than that of an Inspector of Factories or Boilers in British India is. Statistics as far as available will support this and his work is, therefore, more difficult and inconvenient, as Factories, Boilers and Prime-movers are scattered over the whole State from one corner to the other. Further the Department is placed directly under a non-technical head.

When the appointment of Factory Inspector was created here (appointing the present Inspector the first Inspector) there

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were only 26 Factories and 36 Boilers. Now there are nearly 80 registered Factories, more than half a dozen pending completion to start work, some pending registration and 137 registered Boilers in the State. When that is done, the number of Factories will be very near 100. In British India, where 10 hands are employed daily, these are classed under factories. I understand the same is contemplated to be introduced here also, and their number will shortly be 150. If the Printing Presses are also registered, as is done in British, the number will again rise to 180. It may be inferred from the above facts that his work is on the increase every year.

We shall now compare the statistics and the amount of work of the Inspector here and the respective Inspectors in Travancore or British have to do. Whereas for a total number of 1196 Factories in the Madras Presidency, there are in all 4 Inspectors with two assistants and probationers; for nearly 80 Factories scattered throughout the length and breadth of the State there is only one Inspector whose pay is not even up to the grade of the Assistant in British, 350—600.

It has to be noted that in the Madras Presidency these Factory Inspectors have not to do any other work in connection with the inspection of Boilers or Prime-movers which work our Inspector has to attend to. In addition, turning to Travancore, we find that for inspecting 98 working Boilers (the number generally at work) they have in all two Inspectors with a pay of Rs. 250—400 and Rs. 85—120 respectively.

Our State has got about 90 Boilers in actual work the inspection of which also has to be done by the one Inspector in the State.

This may seem rather strange and the continuance of this system will no doubt entail in increased work and trouble to the Inspector.

In Travancore the whole fees collected from theBoilers are paid to the Inspector, portion is given in British, and half of the fees in Cochin.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the original orders in regard to payment of fees, Dis. No. 564/D/89, dated 28th February 1914, Judicial Department, were to give the whole fees to the Inspector as soon as the Regulation came into force. (Copy attached.)

With regard again to the frequency of the number of inspections in Factories it has to be mentioned that although the District Magistrate insists that all the Factories should be inspected every month, the Diwan has been pleased to order that all the Factories in the Municipalities of Trichur, Cochin

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and Ernakulam should be inspected every month as far as practicable and the rest, of course, as per Regulation, once in four months, whereas in British the Regulation demands each Factory to be inspected only once in six months. This works out to 1196 Factories and 7 Inspectors or 170 Factories per head that is 170 × 2 =340 inspections per year. In Cochin there are Trichur 15, Cochin 8, Ernakulam 6, total 29 or 29×12 or 348 inspections per year. Factories within Municipal limits (4 are new factories) and the rest once in four months or more if practicable. Factories taken into calculation only within the Municipal limits. Outside these limits there are still 45 factories to be inspected. The Inspector has made 403 inspections in 1100, 434 in 1101, 403 in 1102, 493 in 1103.

In Travancore there is no Factory Regulation but only the Boiler Regulation in its primitive stage.

It may not be out of place here to mention that no accidents due to explosion of Boiler ever happened in Cochin since these 17 years. The sister State had about 13 deaths due to Boiler accidents (explosion) and in British and elsewhere where the number of death is far and more due to explosion.

The present Inspector possesses all the qualifications required in mechanical, electrical, motor, hydraulic and marine engineering, and probably no other person possessing all these qualifications combined will be found in South India. He has been holding high appointments outside the State. At the expense of the Cochin Darbar, he was specialised in motor and electrical engineering. He has 28 years' experience in engineering to his credit. He is the first marine engineer under foreign article amongst the Hindus who has some experience in marine engineering. He has proved himself more than once competent to hold any appointment in engineering in the State.

Nevertheless, though he has been in the Department for the last 17 years, there has been no increase in his pay in spite of repeated complaints and I fear nowhere can an analogous case exist. Our Boiler Inspector has to meet his brothers in other Departments and officers in the same Department in other countries but to his humiliation he has to be content where he is. He has a status to maintain and his merits are under-rated. Cochin is now in a position to occupy a place next to Bombay on an industrial point of view. When the Harbour Work is completed and becomes an established fact, the development will be far-reaching and imminent.

This appointment is a very high appointment elsewhere but here nobody seems to realise it. It used to be talked of just as a Sub-Inspector's post, &c.

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Inspector's merits cannot be manifested without a scale of pay.

The pay of the Assistant Boiler Inspector or Assistant Factory Inspector in British may at least be sanctioned to him and there is sufficient justification for it.

In Travancore too there is an Assistant to the Boiler Inspector.

The office is understaffed at present. I would propose the following for consideration:—

		Present pay. Rs.	Proposed pay. Rs.
1.	Inspector	150	200 — 300
2.	Head clerk	35	35—2 —75
3.	Second clerk (Typist clerk)	25	34—2 —50
4.	Mechanic (holder of a 2nd class certificate of competency)	30	35—1½—60
5.	Lascar one	nil	10— ½—20
6.	Peon one	9	15
7.	Peons two		each 12

N. B. Since the present Inspector is also a draftsman no provision is made for a draftsman's place.

This Department is strictly a sister to Law and Justice which is not financially productive. Nevertheless, when the Factory and the Boiler Regulations are amended as ordered to be done shortly, and the introduction, &c., of the items suggested below, it will not only be self-supporting but also bring in as much as Rs. 10,000 a year and the amount will be found double than that in a corresponding British area.

(1) Charging income-tax on Factories.

(2) Introduction of fees for steam launch, Boiler inspection.

(3) Charging fees on inspection of internal combustion engines.

These should be brought under the Regulation as they are liable to cause accidents and will affect safety of public lives. Instances are not wanting.

(4) Appropriating the income that ought legitimately to come to this Department but which at present is allowed to be collected by others, such as Municipalities, etc.

Since the Industries in the State are daily developing and expanding in every direction, this Department cannot be made to undergo any retrenchment; but in order that it may keep pace with the growth of the business activities of the State and serve as a guide for their safe course and at the same time a check, so that they may not go headlong and endanger public safety, a re-organisation on the lines referred to in para 8 is found necessary to keep up the efficiency and prestige of the Department.

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The facts and figures given will be convincing at once to show that the prospects of our Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Prime-movers have of necessity to be increased so as to meet the requirements of this developing country. It cannot be denied that his work is bound to increase year by year, and it is in the fitness of things that his pay is modelled with that of at least an Assistant Inspector in the Madras Presidency.

Finally the Government have been paying a good sum every year for the inspection of Factories by the Medical Department regarding Sanitation. Since three years the Inspector does that work also and the Government is benefitted.

The distance between Factories varies from ½ to 23 miles. He is now spending at the rate of six annas per mile for jutka hire to go and return. The daily allowance now sanctioned will cover the expenses in going to a Factory at a distance of 4 miles. But if the Factory is more distant, he is a loser and the loss will be proportionate to the distance. In all the places, where there are Factories, there are no halting places or staff quarters and there can, therefore, be no halting in such places. Besides, since the inspection of a Factory will not take more than an hour at the most, there will be no necessity for halting. Often, therefore, travelling expenses will have to be met from his pay. The following table will substantiate the allegations:—

	Distance.	*Jutka Hire.*	*Actual*
From Trichur to Vaniampara	16 miles	6x16	Rs. 6— 0—0
Do Kandassankadavu	10 miles	10x6	,, 3—12—0
Do Karuvannur	9 ,,	9x6	,, 3— 6—0
Do Marathacara	5 ,,	5x6	,, 1—14—0
Do Pudukad	8 ,,	8x6	,, 3— 0—0
Do Irinjalakkuda to Vynthala	13 ,,	13x6	,, 4—14—0
Do Chittur to Nemmara	16 ,,	16x6	,, 6— 0—0
Do Trichur to Moopley Valley	21 ,,	21x6	,, 7—14—0

For all the above journeys only a D. A. of Rs. 1—8—0 is allowed. Within a radius of 5 miles from Ernakulam, there are several Factories to all of which he has to go by boat and each trip will cost nearly Rs. 2—4—0. But what he actually gets for such trips is the first class boat charges of annas 6 a day. To the Factory at Moopley Valley the route is supposed to be from Pudukkad but it is now impracticable seeing that no conveyance can be had from Pudukkad. He has, therefore, to go all the way to Trichur and thence to Moopley Valley. He is at times at the discretion of his superior, allowed mileage for 11½ miles from Pudukkad which will come to Rs. 4—5—0 but the actual charges incurred will be Rs. 7—4—0.

For journeys to Kandassankadavu the Diwan has been pleased to sanction mileage.

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For the inspection of the Boilers in the *kole* lands he has to engage a jutka and a boat in some cases. This means he has to spend Rs. 3 a trip, the minimum.

In British the Inspector is given in addition to travelling allowance a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. When disadvantages under which he (Inspector) labours and the loss sustained by him on account of periodical visits to Factories and the low pay he draws were placed before the Diwan, it was then ordered that the matter would be attended to when the reorganisation which was found to be absolutely necessary takes place after the return of the permanent Mechanical and Electrical Engineer from America. It is a long time since that officer has returned, but regret nothing has been done yet. The following revision may be made in the rate of T. A :—

	Daily allowance	*Railway fare*	*Mileage*
Inspector	Rs. 4—0—0	double II	0—12—0
Clerks	,, 1—0—0	double III	0— 4—0
Peons	,, 0—8—0	single III	Nil

Apart from the above, mileage for journeys above 20 miles performed in one calendar day may also be sanctioned with a view to compensate for other losses incurred by him in his frequent trips to Factories.

Reference to Para 9.

Comparative statement of staff.

Cochin State. Factory, Boilers and Prime-movers Staff (combined).		*ravancore* Boiler Staff. No Factory Act there.
		T. V. R. Ref on C. No. 279. dated 3—5—28
Chief Inspector	Nil	Rs. 250—15—400
Inspector	Rs. 150	,, 85— 5—120
Assistant-Inspector	Nil	Nil
Probationer	Nil	Nil
Head Clerk	Rs. 35	Two clerks 30—2—40 and 25—1—30
Second clerk	Nil	Nil
Draftsman (The Inspector is doing the work)	Nil	Rs. 35—5—2—50
Mechanic	Rs. 30	,, 25—1—30
Peons 3 Two on	Rs. 9	3 Peons 9—1/6—11
One on	Rs. 8	N. B. Assistant has no separate office.

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Immediate Supervision and control.	*Immediate Supervision and control.*
1. District Magistrate. 2. Chief Engineer. 3. The Secretary to the Diwan and 4. The Chief Court. Chief Engineer in the absence of the 5. Mechanical Engineer	The Director of Industries
Head under which the expenditure is debited.	
Law and Justice	22. D. Director of Industries
No. of Boilers Registered 137	167 Includes 98 and 27
No. at work (approximate) 90	98
No. belonging to Government	27

Government Boilers in Cochin State are not registered and inspected except one at the Potteries.

British Boiler Department Staff.

No official information available but supplied by Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetty.

Only regarding the Boiler Department.

	Rs.
Chief Inspector	700—30—1,000
Two Inspectors	400—30— 700
One Probationer	400—30— 700
Two Assistant Inspectors	350—25— 600

British Factory Department.

As per Chief Inspector's communication R. O. C. No. 620/26, d/5-4-28.

	Rs.
	700—50—1,200
Four Inspectors	400—30— 700
One personal Assistant to Chief Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Factories	250—10— 350

Total No. of factories 1,196.

Note.—The Chief Inspector gets a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50.

The Inspectors are in charge of independent circles but subordinate to the Chief Inspector.

The personal Assistant does also inspection work.

After having brought under the Act Factories wherein a minimum of 10 hands are employed it is said that 4 Sub-Inspectors are appointed with the necessary staff.

Chief Factory Inspector's staff.

	Rs.
1 Head clerk	85—4—125
1 Clerk	65—4— 85
5 Clerks	40—40—1½—55—1—65
1 Typist	40—40—1½—55—1—65
7 Peons	15— 1—20

Establishment of Factory Inspector, etc., Section for each.

Total No. of sections 6.

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	Rs.
1 Head clerk	60— 4—80
1 Typist	35—35—1½—50—1—60
3 Peons	12— 1—18

The Department is under the control of the Commissioner of Labour. Head under which the expenditure is debited 37/R/Miscellaneous epartment Reserved.

Statement showing the progress of Revenue in the office of the Inspector of Factories and Boilers from 1091.

Name of office	*Year*	*Amount of revenue* Rs.	A.	P.
Office of the Inspector of Factories and Boilers	1091	260	0	0
	1092	1,355	0	0
	1093	1,585	0	0
	1094	1,680	0	0
	1095	2,245	0	0
	1096	2,145	0	0
	1097	1,800	0	0
	1098	1,905	0	0
	1099	1,540	0	0
	1100	1,660	0	0
	1101	1,695	0	0
	1102	1,590	0	0
	1103	1,810	0	0

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I rise to second it.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution. The mover has misconceived the scope and objects of the resolution. The Inspector of Factories and Boilers is mainly intended not, as the resolution stands, for the industrial progress of the country but more properly for the social progress and safety of the labourers who are working in the Factories His business is entirely to inspect the capacity of the engines and the Boilers and not to do anything towards the industrial progress. I may also say that the Finance Committee has also recommended certain allowances in his favour which are something substantial towards his increments. And I must say that, if this resolution is passed, perhaps we would be out-reaching ourselves in certain financial commitments as we did during the consideration of the Finance Committee's report. The work at present is done satisfactorily under the District Magistrate under whom the Inspector of Factories and Boilers is now working. There is no necessity of transferring this work to the Engineering Department which is already top-heavy with the work especially with irrigational questions and also to the Police Commissioner who is burdened with the work of the Motor Service Regulations and also Hackney Carriage Regulations. Under the circumstances, it will be advisable to continue the same working under the District Magistrate. I may also say,

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if the work is too heavy for the Inspector of Factories and Boilers, it would not be advisable to increase his salary but to appoint some assistants, if necessary, to work under him.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—What will be the financial commitment ?

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I may state the reason for that. The Head of the Department is the District Magistrate. There should be a reasonable proportion between the salary of the District Magistrate and the Inspector of Boilers, for he is working under the District Magistrate. There must be a reasonable proportion. It is for that reason that the increment of the Inspector is unjustifiable.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I also oppose this motion. The status and pay of an officer depends more on the quality of work which is turned out by him and not upon the quantity. Every Government officer from the lowest to the highest is expected to devote the whole of his time and energy for working on behalf of the Government. The argument advanced by the mover is to this effect—that the work of the Inspector of Factories and Boilers has now increased to such an enormous extent that the present officer will be unable to cope with the work But if that is the argument, my submission is that any amount of increase of pay would not make him capable of doing the work in a better or more efficient manner. (*Hear, hear.*) If he is unable to cope with the work at present, the better thing would be to appoint another man or to have an assistant to help him in his place and not to give him a higher remuneration.

Another thing which I would bring before this House in this connection is that this matter ought to have been brought forward before this House at the time of discussion of the Special Finance Committee's report. That was the proper time for the discussion of this matter. Now this is about the status and pay of an officer of the Government and the Special Finance Committee has made some recommendations with respect to them.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Is it forbidden by the Rules?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—It is not at all forbidden by the Rules. The discussion is already over, and it is under the consideration of the Government, and nobody thought it necessary at the time when discussion was made on the Special Finance Committee's report.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar. —There was no chance.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Therefore my submission is that this resolution is to be opposed.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—I also oppose the resolution in two ways. The one way has been adverted to by two of my

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predecessors and so I don't mean to deal with them. Another aspect is this. The Boiler Inspector gets a fee of Rs. 50 or so for every Boiler inspected by him.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No, no.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Some amount, I believe it is Rs. 50.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It depends upon the size of the Boiler.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What is his average earnings?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—It will be about seven or eight hundred rupees per annum.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—It will come to between Rs. 700 and Rs. 800!

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is not bad in these days.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—The owners of the Boilers have to pay for the Boiler inspected by him. So with the increase in the number of Boilers in the State as a matter of fact he will be getting bigger sums. If he cannot cope with the increased work, any amount of increase in the pay will not make him to cope with the work. Then it is always better to appoint an additional hand or two. So the argument that he has got additional work and so his pay has to be increased will not stand good.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—In connection with the Special Finance Committee, has the Government come to any decision?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—It is under consideration.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Then let this discussion be taken into consideration along with the Special Finance Committee's report.

I beg leave to withdraw the resolution.

(*Resolution was withdrawn with leave*).

16. Free pass in Forests.

Deputy President.—Next resolution stands in the name of Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—"മുള, മുള്ള്, തൊകല്, തല ച്ചുമടുവാറകു് മുതലായതുകൾക്കുള്ള പ്രീപാസ്സുകൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരം വില്ലജ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്കുംകൂടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ഈ കൌൺസ്സിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ശിപാർശിചെയ്യുന്നു" എന്ന റസല്യൂഷൻ ഞാൻ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. വാറകുമുതലായതു് എല്ലാജനങ്ങൾക്കും നിത്യോപയോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സാധനമാണു്. മുളമുതലായതു് വളരെ സാ

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